

1 Q. So at the times that not usually, you didn't
2 have a discussion, were there times that you
3 did have a discussion with him?

4 A. Occasionally, but they usually didn't pertain
5 to the reports, or there was some redacted
6 reports versus reports that weren't redacted,
7 so I had some confusion areas, and then there
8 was some reports where there were changes made,
9 and those changes I had to deal with.

10 Q. And while we're on the subject of the redacted
11 reports, prior to January 2001, this week
12 before trial, when would you say that the next
13 time before then would have been before you
14 reviewed any reports?

15 A. I flew to Oakland and reviewed some reports
16 with Agent Nichols.

17 Q. What time period?

18 A. Sometime in the summer of the year 2002.

19 Q. And do you know how much time you spent that
20 occasion?

21 A. Two days.

22 Q. And, again, was it just reviewing reports, or
23 was there anything else you were doing?

24 A. I think it was just reviewing reports.

25 Q. Listen to any tapes and compare any

1 transcripts?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Same ones you looked at a couple weeks ago?

4 A. They were not with the-- they were not the same
5 nature. They were where they were just a tape
6 and transcript.

7 Q. Oh, so when you were here a couple weeks ago,
8 you got the CD ROM version?

9 A. Right. I had not seen or gone extensively over
10 that prior to that.

11 Q. So the paper ones would have been in the
12 summer, and the CD ROM ones were a couple weeks
13 ago?

14 A. I believe that's the case.

15 Q. And so prior to that time in the summer of 2002
16 that you spent two days looking at some
17 reports, do you know when you then last met
18 with Nichols or anyone to review some reports?

19 A. No, I can't recall.

20 Q. Do you recall that would have been on or about
21 June 25, 2002?

22 A. I mean, if you're going to look at something,
23 please let me look at it, and I will help you
24 with it.

25 Q. I was looking at Agent Nichols' grand jury

1 testimony.

2 A. That's fine. If you will let me see it, then I
3 can tell you if that's the case.

4 Q. That has nothing to do with the date. I was
5 just asking you the date June 25.

6 A. I'm not going to answer without being able to
7 read what you're reading from.

8 MR. HOUGH: Judge, we'll object. If
9 counsel is going to refer to reports, which
10 that is, we'd ask that counsel provide it to
11 the witness so he can give more accurate
12 answers to his questions.

13 MR. RORK: Judge, I'm not reviewing
14 to a report. I have grand jury testimony
15 there, and I asked him the date. If he doesn't
16 know the date, he can say he doesn't know. He
17 doesn't have a right to review what I'm looking
18 at anyway.

19 THE COURT: Well, do you know the
20 date?

21 THE WITNESS: No, sir.

22 THE COURT: Fine.

23 Q. (By Mr. Rork) So other than the summer of
24 2002, do you recall a few months before that
25 occasion meeting with Agent Nichols and looking

1 at some reports?

2 A. I recall meeting with him. The phrase "few
3 months before," I'm not going to say. Yes, I
4 met with him before that at some point and
5 reviewed documents again.

6 Q. And last-- the week you were here for ten days
7 a few weeks ago, were you given any copies to
8 take with you?

9 A. Of what?

10 Q. Of reports or tapes or anything.

11 A. I was given no tape, no tapes.

12 Q. What about transcripts of tapes?

13 A. No transcripts of tapes.

14 Q. Okay. Instead of playing fish, why don't you
15 tell me what you were given then?

16 A. The only thing I was ever given was some
17 reports.

18 Q. And do you know what those reports-- how many
19 pages that may have consisted of?

20 A. No, I don't know, sir.

21 Q. A hundred pages?

22 A. Less probably. I don't know.

23 Q. Well, did you read the items that you were
24 given?

25 A. No, I was too ill with the flu.

1 Q. So the reports that you visited, do you recall
2 whether or not those were reports of interviews
3 with you?

4 A. They were supposed to be, but I never opened
5 them up.

6 Q. Were you given in the summer of 2002, when you
7 met with Nichols for two days, any written
8 reports to review?

9 A. I believe so.

10 Q. And the time before that when you met with him
11 earlier-- you told me you met with him two
12 times in 2002 to review reports?

13 A. Yes, I hope-- I actually--

14 Q. I mean, if you don't know, that's okay.

15 A. I don't know. I'm not for sure it was two
16 times, so I can't answer you.

17 Q. Every time that-- then you arrived here last
18 Tuesday to testify. Do you recall that?

19 A. This building, yes.

20 Q. Yes. And did you look at any exhibits that had
21 been in these plastic cases that are here prior
22 to your testifying?

23 A. Yes, a box of exhibits were handed to me.

24 Q. And do you recall how long you looked at those?

25 A. A couple of hours.

1 Q. Twelve hours?

2 A. No, I said a couple of hours.

3 Q. And throughout the time that you have been here
4 since last Tuesday, on breaks, when we'd break,
5 you have had a chance to look at exhibits and
6 go over items, have you not?

7 A. A couple of times.

8 Q. And after you have been asked questions by the
9 government, whether it be a morning break or
10 evening break, you have had a chance to visit
11 with Mr. Nichols and others about your
12 testimony, have you not?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Do you remember an occasion sitting down with
15 Nichols and going through reports he had
16 prepared in this case, and then looking at the
17 reports numbered paragraph by paragraph, and
18 making any changes or corrections that you
19 wanted?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And do you recall whether you did that on one
22 occasion or more than one occasion?

23 A. More than one occasion.

24 Q. Going back to the high school period of time
25 that you were talking about some of the drug

1 use you have given so far, when did you start
2 conducting the experiments with these high
3 school students to determine what drugs you
4 didn't want to do? Same time period?

5 A. No. That wasn't the nature, so the form of
6 your question is incorrect, so you need to ask
7 the question differently.

8 Q. I'll ask the question, Mr. Skinner. If you
9 can't answer, just tell us that.

10 MR. HOUGH: Objection, augmentative,
11 Judge. The question is confusing, assumes
12 facts not in evidence, contrary to direct
13 examination. We'd ask that counsel clarify.

14 THE COURT: Apparently, he doesn't
15 understand your question, so ask it again,
16 please.

17 MR. RORK: He said he understood it,
18 he just said it was compound, it wasn't in the
19 right form, which is a legal objection.

20 THE COURT: Whatever he said, try to
21 help him.

22 Q. (By Mr. Rork) Do you recall the testimony that
23 you indicated that you used high school
24 students for guinea pigs to determine what kind
25 of drugs you didn't want to use?

1 A. No, I actually said I used them as guinea pigs
2 to figure out the effects, and that resulted
3 in--

4 Q. When did you start?

5 A. -- a list of items I would not use. There were
6 two different functions in there.

7 Q. Will you tell us, when did you start using them
8 as guinea pigs to determine the effects?

9 A. Seventy-nine, '78, '80.

10 Q. And would that list of drugs that's been
11 admitted help you to determine what the drugs
12 were that you had them use to determine the
13 effects?

14 A. I believe so.

15 Q. And since they're numbered in there, can you
16 just say a number and then what they were that
17 you were involved with at that time?

18 A. Okay.

19 Q. That's Exhibit P-20.

20 A. Twenty-two

21 Q. Corresponds to what drug?

22 A. Tetrahydroharmine.

23 Q. And if you can, Mr. Skinner, when you say,
24 like, tetrahydrocarbaine (sic)--

25 A. Harmine.

- 1 Q. Harmine?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. If those happen to have, like, an initial that
4 goes to them--
- 5 A. There are no initials for tetrahydroharmine.
6 That is its correct nomenclature name.
- 7 Q. And if in some of your descriptions there are
8 initials that go with the word after the word,
9 would you help us with the initials or help me
10 with the initials?
- 11 A. Certainly.
- 12 Q. Okay. And what was the effect of that
13 particular No. 22?
- 14 A. We got no effect.
- 15 Q. What was it supposed to have been, do you know?
- 16 A. We were-- it was inconclusive whether we would
17 get a mono amine oxide inhibition or whether we
18 would get some sort of altered Serotonin
19 effect. I didn't know at the time that it
20 would have to be used in a higher amount.
- 21 Q. Just for layman's terms, would you explain,
22 what do you mean by those two things?
- 23 A. Ask what two things.
- 24 Q. You didn't know whether you got a mono
25 something.

1 A. Mono amine oxide enzyme is throughout the body,
2 and it protects us from simple things, like you
3 would die if you ate blue cheese or if you
4 drank red wine if you did not have mono amine
5 oxides working in the gut. There are two forms
6 of mono amine oxide, the first one being A
7 type, and the second one being B type. The
8 many compounds that are normally present and
9 many things that are over-the-counter drugs can
10 become deadly, i.e., NyQuil if you take a mono
11 amine oxide inhibitor. Something like caffeine
12 becomes a problem for some people with mono
13 amine oxide inhibitor. Eating meat, which has
14 large amounts of D- and L-tyrosine on board,
15 which is an amino acid, can create a
16 hypertensive crisis. That's what it does. It
17 turns off those enzymes, and it can be
18 irreversible, reversible, it can be short
19 lasting, long lasting, and it can be A or B
20 selective, and it can be either Cartesian
21 cross, or all the above.

22 Q. In your experiments for the effects of these,
23 what was it to do to your body or whoever's
24 body?

25 A. This particular one, this is not the best one

1 to have started with. Mainly, I was looking
2 for, with that family, this comes under-- it's
3 a strange molecule. It comes under the beta-
4 carbolines, but within in the universe of
5 entheogens, we give this a special form. So
6 it's not the best example. Most people would
7 call this a beta-carboline. Beta-carbolines in
8 general are used for mono amine oxide
9 inhibition, although there is an argument that
10 because it blocks the decomposition of
11 Serotonin [5-hydroxy-tryptamine] in the brain,
12 that there is an actual drug effect itself.

13 Q. And what were you trying to accomplish with
14 these? I mean, do you get a buzz, or what do
15 you get out of it?

16 A. No, you do not get a buzz. To give you the
17 lineage of the names of these, they were
18 originally named telepathine and the scientists
19 then changed it, the names, to more directly
20 describe the whole family.

21 Q. And where would you get the items that you used
22 for this No. 22? Where would you get those?

23 A. Aldrich Signa. At the time they were separate
24 corporations. They are now one. Then I had
25 many other sources, Pfizer, had many other

1 sources for getting chemicals.

2 Q. And you or I or anybody can just buy them?

3 A. No. I bought them through a corporation.

4 Q. Were they restricted or controlled or anything?

5 A. No, but their general policy was not to sell to
6 the public.

7 Q. So then after No. 22 and it didn't produce the
8 desired effect, what was the effect that was
9 being sought?

10 A. Well, that one is a very unusual one, so I
11 mean--

12 Q. Go on to another one then.

13 A. Right. I mean, that one's, you know, we just
14 recently in the last few years figured that one
15 out. I'm going to find one that's more along
16 the line and then work backwards to help you
17 understand this more easily. Well, I have on
18 here all known beta-carbolines, then I'll have
19 to start giving the different forms of
20 beta-carbolines. Harmine is the standard
21 beta-carboline. Harmine, harmoline, harman,
22 these are all different forms of
23 beta-carbolines. So now No. 16 would be a
24 better one to start with. Harman.

25 Q. What's that one?

- 1 A. Hmm?
- 2 Q. What is that one?
- 3 A. This is harman, and this would give you a
4 beta-carboline effect, meaning that it falls
5 under this huge family of mono amine oxide
6 inhibitors, and they basically turn off the
7 mono amine oxide enzymes in the stomach that
8 are both A and B. They're not selective. They
9 hit both A and B sites, which means they hit
10 the digestive tract and the brain and all the
11 rest of the organs, and what they do is they
12 turn off the deconstruction sequence of certain
13 types of tryptamines, i.e., if you eat
14 Serotonin, it does nothing for you. It does
15 not go into the brain. It is destroyed by
16 these items that protect us from red wine,
17 meat, blue cheese, and a whole series of other
18 lists. And so when you take a beta-carboline
19 in a large enough percentage per kilogram of
20 body weight, you then allow the tryptamine that
21 is inorally active to become orally active.
- 22 Q. And to produce what type of effect?
- 23 A. This will affect the brain in such a way that
24 some people call it-- there's a book out called
25 The Spirit Molecule. It produces different

1 effects, but it does affect-- some people refer
2 to it as a spiritual experience.

3 Q. And can you relate it to-- the effect to
4 something such as mescaline or what-- I don't
5 remember what you called those other types of
6 substances.

7 A. You mean sacraments or entheogens?

8 Q. Theogen (sic), what's a theogen?

9 A. Entheogen means the god within, Greek.

10 Q. So would LSD be a theogen?

11 A. An entheogen, yes.

12 Q. A which one?

13 A. Yes, it would be an entheogen.

14 Q. Antheogen (sic)?

15 A. E-N.

16 Q. And so the effect then of this one, No. 16,
17 would then be a similar type-- would you have
18 the body feel-- changes in the body?

19 A. Yes. But that isn't what I said. I said this
20 is a combinative effect. It's combined with
21 another molecule to become effective.

22 Q. Well, can you describe, for instance, what kind
23 of a spiritual effect might be felt?

24 A. With which situation?

25 Q. No. 16.

1 A. I have never felt a spiritual effect from No.
2 16. I'm trying to explain to you, you have to
3 combine it with another tryptamine or another
4 molecule.

5 Q. Is there one of those other molecules that No.
6 16 could be combined with that you may have
7 experienced a spiritual effect with?

8 A. Yes, dimethyltryptamine. I will find
9 dimethyltryptamine.

10 Q. And does dimethyltryptamine also have an
11 initial for it?

12 A. DMT is the nomenclature in normal--

13 Q. And that would be number--

14 A. I'm trying to find it.

15 (THEREUPON, there was a conversation
16 in low tones between Mr. Rork and Defendant
17 Pickard.)

18 A. Well, in 49 it's mentioned.

19 Q. All right.

20 A. It's also mentioned elsewhere, so hold on a
21 second.

22 MR. HOUGH: Sorry. I didn't hear the
23 number.

24 MR. RORK: Forty-nine.

25 MR. HOUGH: Thank you.

1 A. No. 3.

2 Q. (By Mr. Rork) Which is?

3 A. N,N-dimethyltryptamine. I forgot to put the

4 normal nomenclature of DMT, because it was what

5 I call a (inaudible).

6 THE REPORTER: Because what?

7 THE WITNESS: Because I'm so used to

8 calling it dimethyltryptamine, I forgot to put

9 DMT, and I should have put it there to give

10 normal nomenclature for these things.

11 Q. (By Mr. Rork) Does that change the initial DMT

12 to anything? Does it still stay DMT?

13 A. DMT, N,N-dimethyltryptamine. That's correct.

14 That with No. 16, if the quantities of each

15 were in a sufficient manner, you would have,

16 then, what would be considered in some people's

17 books a spiritual experience.

18 Q. And have you had these combinations of these

19 items?

20 A. Numerous times.

21 Q. And starting at what age, do you think?

22 A. Twenty-one

23 Q. And you were born in '73?

24 A. No, '64.

25 Q. And have you used it continuously,

1 intermittently, or how much since 21 years of
2 age?

3 A. Well, we had problems with the MAOIs and
4 couldn't get a grip on understanding why some
5 people did poorly with them and some people
6 didn't, so I stopped research for a number of
7 years until we could further understand what
8 the mono amine oxide inhibitors were doing.

9 Q. Do you know about what time period that would
10 have been?

11 A. Well, I started research pretty heavily in the
12 early '90s.

13 Q. And when you say, "research," what do you mean?

14 A. Where I was trying to figure out, as I added
15 different beta-carbolines, on myself-- I ceased
16 using other people as guinea pigs in high
17 school, I learned my lesson on that and found
18 that because of idiosyncratic situations, that
19 I was the best candidate-- there were some
20 dietary situations that made-- not this
21 combination-- there are some items that are
22 both tryptamines and MAOIs at the same time,
23 and this is what threw the wild curves to us is
24 because I could consume those items and have
25 none of the ill effects that other people had,

- 1 because I was a quasi vegetarian, and I never
2 had consumed caffeine hardly in my life at all.
- 3 Q. So in this research in the '90s, would this be
4 done on a daily basis or how often?
- 5 A. Well, I mean, you know, every couple of weeks.
- 6 Q. How would you undertake a research project
7 using these items?
- 8 A. I would have known sources of the materials
9 that came through different universities and
10 such, then I would measure out in very precise
11 quantities, and then I would consume them. On
12 parallel path, I was using the natural
13 products, although I knew that I had solved the
14 Ayahuasca problem when I was about 17. I did
15 not go back to figuring it out because I had
16 too many people throw up and have problems,
17 which seems to be the standard problem that
18 people have with MAOIs.
- 19 Q. We'll go back to that Ayahuasca problem at 17
20 in just a minute. But in the '90s when you
21 were doing this research and you indicated that
22 you would get certain quantities, how did you
23 know what to acquire to measure the quantities?
- 24 A. You mean how would I know what beta-carbolines?
- 25 Q. How would you know how to do what you were

1 doing in this research?

2 A. Well, I mean, I looked at all the literature,
3 and I tried to figure things out.

4 Q. Where would one go to get this literature?

5 A. There are books you can find, and you try to
6 get every little bit of information, and you
7 work forward from there, plus I had the
8 experience many years ago to know what to work
9 from.

10 Q. In working back from the '90s to the experience
11 that you had many years ago in this research
12 you were doing, were you trying to attain the
13 spiritual effect, or just trying to make your
14 own measures of these items?

15 A. First of all, I was trying to understand why
16 there was atypical, idiosyncratic responses.
17 The next thing is I was trying to figure out
18 how what did what. There was a confusion of
19 how much the beta-carbolines affected the
20 experience versus the DMT or the tryptamine.
21 The third thing, of course, was to attain a
22 greater level of a spiritual experience.

23 Q. Let's just go to number one, the-- and again, I
24 don't know-- something about a typical
25 something or another. What was number one?

1 A. You're talking about you want me to read it to
2 you?

3 Q. No. You were saying the three things you were
4 doing in the research, why somebody had, like,
5 a typical--

6 A. And idiosyncratic or atypical response?

7 Q. Yes. What is that?

8 A. That means you have 10 people, and for no
9 reason that is apparent, one of the people
10 throws up, one of the people gets a headache,
11 or one of the people has no experience, or one
12 of the people gets totally, you know, hammered
13 by this experience, and we were trying to get a
14 grip of what caused this.

15 Q. When you say, "we," who would that be?

16 A. Generally, myself. You know, my wife at the
17 time worked with me. She was a genetic
18 researcher out of Harvard.

19 Q. And the number second reason was what did what?
20 I mean, what's that?

21 A. In other words: What part do the beta-
22 carbolines play in this versus the tryptamines?

23 Q. And would you keep, like, logs or data entries
24 to assist you?

25 A. Yeah, I mean, I kept notes, and I have a good

1 memory. I had a great memory at that time, and
2 I could remember things, and I kept notes.

3 Q. And to do this project, this was just something
4 you set out on your own to do for yourself?

5 A. That's correct.

6 Q. And prior to starting doing this heavily in the
7 '90s, had you read up on the materials on what
8 was involved?

9 A. Absolutely. I read everything before I turned
10 15 that I could find that was published.

11 Q. Because of your interest in this area?

12 A. Yes, my interest in general with physics,
13 chemistry, math, philosophy, linguistic
14 philosophy, propositional symbolic calculus.
15 They all tied in together.

16 Q. And then were you hoping to publish this
17 material? What were you attempting to do with
18 it?

19 A. I had no interest in publishing.

20 Q. When you began this research heavily in the
21 '90s on this subject that we're on, did you
22 record how the different amounts of substances
23 you prepared affected you differently or the
24 same?

25 A. Yes. Not only that, at some point in the '90s

1 we started taking our body weights, we started
2 taking very close note of our diets for up to a
3 week before, we started taking our blood
4 pressure the day before, immediately before,
5 taking our blood pressure halfway through it,
6 our blood pressure at the end of the
7 experience. We took even things as accurate as
8 body temperature, and we would give-- take
9 notes to figure out what was happening.

10 Q. And you say, "we." You're talking about you
11 and your wife at the time?

12 A. And then other people, once they got on the
13 bandwagon for realizing that we were going
14 somewhere with this, a lot of other people
15 started having an interest in this.

16 Q. Let's start at the initial stages, though, with
17 you and your wife and the recordings--

18 A. And also William Wynn. Bill Wynn was, from the
19 beginning and always, involved in the research.

20 Q. That was the friend you met in high school?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. About the time you were 15?

23 A. No, I met him before then.

24 Q. So at the time you were doing this research
25 project, was there an anticipated effect, or

1 was there a lot of unknowns?

2 A. Tremendous amount of unknowns.

3 Q. And so one of your objectives was to be to help
4 study this yourself to answer some of these
5 unknowns.

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. And then does this recorded-- were you employed
8 at this time in the '90s anywhere?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And where would that have been?

11 A. At Gardner Industries.

12 Q. And who owns that?

13 A. My mother is 100 percent shareholder.

14 Q. And so you had to, obviously, do it after work.

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And would there be a length of time, was there
17 a known length of time that the doses you
18 started out using were known to have lasted, or
19 was that an unknown?

20 A. It was an unknown in different circumstances,
21 and we did have some wild cards thrown to us.

22 Q. And so let's just go-- so you did some of this,
23 you're saying, haphazard in the earlier years
24 but more heavily in the '90s, the early '90s?

25 A. No, I did a lot of work in the early years, but

1 I became much more rigorous in my research
2 later on.

3 Q. When you say much more rigorous in your
4 research, you mean keeping more data?

5 A. And also reading more. I could get on a med
6 line. I could-- the world was becoming more
7 computerized. I had more access to documents.
8 Other people were working on it. Some of the
9 solutions with the diet had been solved by
10 other people. I could then start working on
11 how to solve this and more rapidly develop
12 this.

13 Q. And, again, when you're referring to that time
14 period of computers, the early '90s when the
15 computer became more--

16 A. Right, and the Internet was opening up a little
17 bit and, mainly, you could log on directly
18 through lines to-- direct. Instead of going to
19 the Internet, you could log on to big data
20 bases directly.

21 Q. In this regard, from the time you started at an
22 early age up to the '90s, let's say, was there
23 a certain type of following for that area of
24 the sacraments that you were doing more
25 research in?

1 A. Well, there's a church called the UDV. I've
2 mentioned it before, Santo Diame also, and then
3 there were people that were tribal that had
4 been doing this for an undisclosed but very
5 long period of time, but this was just one of
6 many projects that I was working on.

7 Q. I understand, and we're going to try and get to
8 some of those other ones, but with respect to
9 this one, I mean, you had to feel that you were
10 making a contribution either to yourself or
11 others in undertaking this project, weren't
12 you?

13 A. Yes. I mean, I did tell other people that I
14 considered knowledgeable what my research
15 findings were.

16 Q. And from that point in time, either from the
17 time you started or to the '90s, again, these
18 substances that you were taking weren't illegal
19 to purchase?

20 A. No, some of them were, and some of them were
21 not. Some of them were on the watch list, you
22 know.

23 Q. And how would you obtain those?

24 A. I could get the watch list ones through
25 universities, and I had luckily gotten some of

1 the substances before they were scheduled,
2 i.e., alpha-ethyltryptamine. I got that before
3 it was scheduled, 100 grams from Aldrich for
4 \$46 years ago. And then other items I would
5 extract from plant materials.

6 Q. Because you had the capacity and the know-how,
7 knowledge to do that?

8 A. I mean, you know, generally.

9 Q. Self-taught?

10 A. Generally.

11 Q. And--

12 A. I may have read someone's instructions and
13 figured out if it worked.

14 Q. When you began this interest into this
15 sacramental type of activity, again, it was
16 because of things you had read or things that
17 other people had related to you?

18 A. Probably both.

19 Q. Both. And then do you have to join something
20 to belong to this area?

21 A. No. I'd go to conventions, and I would go to,
22 like, Mycophile, which was something that
23 mainly was considered the study of mycology or
24 the study of fungus, which was at that time
25 held in Orcas Island. Prior to that, there

1 were meetings in Brighton Bush, and after that,
2 it then became-- there was a time of overlap
3 where it was called the Telluride Mushroom
4 Festival in Colorado.

5 Q. I want to stay to-- you started, what, about
6 1979 is about when you started?

7 A. Maybe '78, I mean--

8 Q. So from 1978 to 1990, the early '90s when you
9 were doing this research, let's just stay in
10 that time period now.

11 A. Again, the answer I gave you before covers
12 those periods.

13 Q. It does?

14 A. Yeah, Brighton Bush, Mycophile, which would be
15 numbered, the number giving which one it was in
16 sequence, and then the Telluride Mushroom
17 Festival. They basically overlapped or were
18 sequential.

19 Q. And at that point in time, from the time you
20 started working at Gardner Springs until the
21 early '90s, were you still employed at Gardner
22 Springs?

23 A. Well, there was a break of a period of time
24 when I was not employed at Gardner Springs.

25 Q. Do you know about when that time period would

1 have been?

2 A. Yes, I left Gardner sometime in 1985, and I
3 returned in 1990.

4 Q. And so from 1985 to 1990, would you have had
5 more time and opportunity to do research?

6 A. Yes, a lot more.

7 Q. And would that have been a time period that you
8 would have probably traveled more extensively?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And how would you find out about these places
11 and where to go?

12 A. From, you know, I would talk to other people.
13 It's a small community.

14 Q. And is there a name for this small--

15 A. No.

16 Q. Was it still the UDV?

17 A. No, no. I was never a member of UDV. I was
18 never a member, nor do I prescribe to their
19 doctrine.

20 Q. What was the small community, then, that you
21 were involved with?

22 A. The entheogenic community at that time was very
23 small. Worldwide, it was quite a small number
24 of people.

25 Q. How did the people know each other or have

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contact?

A. You would go to one conference, and you would probably meet 75 percent of the people that were the key players in that.

Q. How would you find out about a conference?

A. You know, I don't know. I'd see it in a magazine, or a friend would tell me something, and I'd go to it.

Q. And would you travel by yourself or take other people?

A. Usually I traveled by myself.

Q. Was there occasion that Mr. Wynn may have traveled with you?

A. I don't recall.

Q. So as you then-- so would you--

A. In that period of time.

Q. Yes.

A. If you go beyond that, yes.

Q. I'm going to get beyond that. I'm just trying to compartmentalize it.

A. Yeah, try and keep it to where I understand, tight questions.

Q. So in that period of time from 15 to the '90s, '78 or so to the '90s, in the '85 to '90 when you had more research time, did you acquire--

1 what type of facilities or equipment was needed
2 to do these measurements and these making of
3 these items?

4 A. Some precision scales. Also just regular
5 flasks, several separation funnels, and also
6 some petrie dishes, because I was also growing
7 mycelium, pressure cookers to sterilize,
8 blenders. I did a liquid culture technique
9 which required a little more complicated
10 equipment. I had autostirrer, heating plates,
11 things like that.

12 Q. How would one acquire those, from, like, a
13 chemistry lab?

14 A. Yeah, I'd order from Fisher Scientific, or I'd
15 order from Aldrich, which had a number of items
16 at that time. Sigma had their own section for
17 bringing the stuff in. They were usually
18 pretty easy to order from. You could get it--
19 there's a place called Refinery Supply in
20 Tulsa, which has since gone bankrupt, and you
21 could get any of these items through them.

22 Q. And are there stores, you know, they put out
23 magazines, and you can buy, like, alarm radios.
24 Did these stores put out magazines for what you
25 could buy?

1 A. Large catalogs.

2 Q. So-- I'm try to think of a store-- so the large
3 catalog, would it have pictures or just
4 numbers?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And did you go to any extra classes or seminars
7 in how to do this?

8 A. We would take classes at the different
9 conferences.

10 Q. And what would-- for instance, like, early on
11 in this period, what would those classes
12 consist of and how would it be taught?

13 A. You'd learn laminar flow technology, which was
14 where you have air flowing across you that goes
15 through a hepa filter so you can have a sterile
16 air situation so you can do spore and then
17 mycelium transfer without contamination on agar
18 agar, agar agar, however you want to
19 pronounce. This is a standard thing done in
20 labs. I would learn different ways of doing
21 trace mineral and vitamin enhancement of the
22 medias to grow different mycelium networks and
23 different spores.

24 Q. And most of these would be like all
25 conferences, a couple days to a week?

1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. And were you living in a house or apartment
3 during that period of time?

4 A. Both.

5 Q. Did you dedicate, like, some men have a work
6 room they use for their tools?

7 A. No, no.

8 Q. You could just do it anywhere?

9 A. No. I did have a place that was an apartment
10 that I used mainly for doing mycelium work.

11 Q. People that do their own photography have to
12 have a darkroom.

13 A. Yeah, but this was an entire apartment that was
14 dedicated to just doing mycelium work.

15 Q. What's mycelium work?

16 A. That's taking fungus and learning how it grows
17 and learning to take it to a fruiting body and
18 then back to a spore.

19 Q. And does that need to be like a darkroom for
20 developing films?

21 A. There are some phases that it helps to have it
22 dark.

23 Q. Does it require special lighting or special--

24 A. There's special lighting, like, Daylight 65,
25 Vitalite. You need a certain wavelength in

1 Calvin degrees, but for a certain amount of
2 seconds. You also need special humidity and
3 special temperatures so that you can grow
4 mycelium, so that you can get to transfer and
5 keep the competitors and other fungus and
6 bacteria down. You need a relatively clean air
7 environment so you don't get fruit flies and
8 such.

9 Q. And when you had this apartment that was
10 dedicated totally to this experiment, was that
11 something you would keep other people from
12 having access to, as they could contaminate it?

13 A. It wasn't something like-- you know, I mean,
14 we'd say, "Don't make a mess in there," you
15 know. "Please don't open up this area, because
16 you'll let a bunch of contaminates in, and
17 we'll have to reclean it out." It was
18 pretty hard-- at that time it was harder for me
19 to keep things sterile. I used something
20 called Envirobags when I went to a higher
21 sterility system where I'd use a positive
22 pressure system of nitrogen or helium, and then
23 I would do my work with the gloves that went
24 through, and I'd work from two sides to do the
25 work.

1 Q. For lack of a better thing, some of those
2 things you see where hospitals are working on
3 an infant, premature, where they stick their
4 hands in and do stuff?

5 A. These were a little more advanced. These
6 Envirocare things, I think, are still sold by
7 Aldrich. They're disposable blow-up plastic
8 things with hands that come through on both
9 sides, and you can make attachments and make it
10 to where you can put more equipment in and
11 such.

12 Q. And, again, those were things or equipment that
13 you got to know about by either seminars that
14 you went to or word of mouth.

15 A. No. I found it in the Aldrich catalog and
16 said, "This is a lot better solution than
17 anything I have seen," and I just did it
18 myself.

19 Q. And as we get back to this research in the '90s
20 on the project that you were talking about with
21 No. 3 and No. 49 and No. 16, you would say,
22 then, your use before this research would have
23 been sporadic or--

24 A. Ask the question again.

25 Q. I was going to-- I think you've indicated you

1 would make 16, 49, and 3 to be used for this
2 research in the '90s, where you were doing body
3 temperatures and blood pressure and all those
4 items for the sacramental effect.

5 A. Sixteen and 3.

6 Q. Sixteen and 3?

7 A. Yeah.

8 Q. So your use from '78 until you began more heavy
9 research in the early '90s, would that have
10 been sporadic use?

11 A. No. There were some times where I did weekly
12 research in the early times and continual.

13 Q. And when you were doing this research, would
14 you keep, like, a spiral notebook and put down
15 data?

16 A. Sometimes, yes.

17 Q. And, like, if I hadn't done any of this, and I
18 wanted to do it today, is there reading
19 material, or did you have knowledge of how much
20 I should do for, like, my first time?

21 A. There was not much available in the early
22 years, but later on, you can go and find books
23 that tell you exactly what to do based upon the
24 research that a group of us did to get over
25 these humps.

1 Q. And what were you doing at that time, as it
2 relates to your own use, in determining the
3 quantities to use?

4 A. We were titrating up until we found how much
5 was necessary of different components.

6 Q. Do you recall your first experience with this
7 product or--

8 A. Well, I have-- my introduction was strange to
9 it, because I went through it-- we'll go to
10 another item-- I started off with a relatively
11 complicated molecule, which in the end turned
12 out to be a fairly substantial breakthrough for
13 me. Didn't know it. I started off with
14 something called 5-fluoro-alpha-
15 methyltryptamine and 6-fluoro-alpha-
16 methyltryptamine, which is one of these odd
17 molecules that is both a tryptamine and an MAOI
18 and orally active, so it's quite strange, and
19 so I had solved some of the problems that
20 normally would have existed.

21 Q. Which were?

22 A. First of all, I'm using one item, and second of
23 all, I didn't have to figure out multiple items
24 and their weights to figure out per kilogram.

25 Q. And what effect would you then obtain in the

1 sacrament use?

2 A. This-- at this point, I really didn't
3 understand that I was using a sacrament fully,
4 because I only thought sacraments would have
5 been naturally occurring, so I was more in the
6 scientific mood, and the effect was a
7 relatively unusual effect. Time dilation would
8 occur.

9 Q. What is that?

10 A. I mean, we're getting into a very-- we have a
11 very weak language even yet to describe these
12 experiences as we change brain chemistry. I
13 mean, I will try to do my best. So you will
14 reference numbers 36 and 37 are some of the
15 earlier MAOI/tryptamines that I used.

16 Q. And as you used those, what type of effect
17 would be produced, and can you compare it to
18 something that I might know?

19 A. That you might know. What do you know?

20 Q. I don't know if I'd better answer that.

21 MR. HOUGH: Judge, I think we need to
22 hang around to hear that.

23 THE WITNESS: You may need to get
24 immunized, but I'd love to hear the answer.

25 MR. RORK: Judge, did you want to

1 take an afternoon break now?

2 THE COURT: That's agreeable. Ladies
3 and gentlemen, let's take a 15-minute break,
4 then we'll come back.

5 THE BAILIFF: All rise. Stand in
6 recess for 15 minutes.

7 (THEREUPON, a recess was had.)

8 THE COURT: All right, Mr. Rork, you
9 may proceed.

10 MR. RORK: Thank you, Your Honor.

11 Q. (By Mr. Rork) Mr. Skinner, right before the
12 break we were going into trying to describe,
13 like, the spiritual experience with respect to
14 the items that you had last talked about. I
15 believe it was No. 36 and 37.

16 A. Yes, 5-fluro-alpha-methyltryptamine and
17 6-fluro-alpha-methyltryptamine.

18 Q. Yes.

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Can you describe for us, was there a different
21 quantity you used earlier on than you did when
22 you were doing the research in the early '90s?

23 A. No. That was a standard amount that I usually
24 use, about 25 milligrams, on myself.

25 Q. And would you--

1 A. Of 5-fluro-alpha-methyltryptamine. The
2 6-fluro-alpha-methyltryptamine has a 15-hour
3 duration and is a little strange, so I did not
4 research much with it because of the duration.
5 As you switch the spot in the given molecular
6 structure, you will increase or decrease
7 duration or potency.

8 Q. Was there a certain duration for the 5 one?

9 A. Yeah, I would say 12 hours, but it would depend
10 on diet and given person.

11 Q. Before you did this, did you read up on what
12 the effects would be or anything?

13 A. Well, I mean, you know, again, the language
14 doesn't even remotely-- especially at that
15 time, you know, they had no-- we still lack
16 logos or a language or a syntax to adequately
17 describe these--

18 Q. How was the effect of the 5 one related to you,
19 if any, before you first tried it?

20 A. Well, hardly anyone had tried it that wrote
21 about it, so all I knew that it was-- it didn't
22 kill, if your diet was all right, and there
23 wasn't much written. I mean, there was one or
24 two lines written about it when I found it.

25 Q. When you first did it, then, was that about the

1 25 milligram level?

2 A. Yes. I'm pretty for sure of that.

3 Q. Do you have to buy these items, or do you have
4 to make that item?

5 A. This item you buy from, I believe, only Sigma
6 at that time carried 5-fluro-alpha-
7 methyltryptamine and 6-fluro-alpha-
8 methyltryptamine.

9 Q. And how did the 5 come into-- like, a glass
10 container?

11 A. Yes, and it said it has to be kept at below
12 zero degrees.

13 Q. And did it come, like, in a big jar or a
14 little--

15 A. No, a small brown container, a brown glass
16 container. It's light sensitive. It's lumen
17 shells can be affected, so it is sensitive to
18 light.

19 Q. Did you, in purchasing this, have to designate
20 a specific purpose for why you wanted it, or
21 just say give me some 5-what-you-may-call-it?

22 A. I think I said it was the Gardner Industries
23 Mold Inhibitor Division that was buying this.

24 Q. The Gardener Industries Spring Mold Inhibitor
25 Division?

1 A. Yes. We were trying to treat mold that was
2 infesting the shingles of houses, and wood, and
3 benches, and such, so--

4 Q. And was that an actual division, or just what
5 you represented it to them?

6 A. I just represented it. We didn't do any mold
7 inhibitions.

8 Q. And then when the purchase would be made, would
9 you, like, call them up for it or give them a
10 purchase order?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Both?

13 A. Yes. I had account representatives and such.
14 I still have the documentation, if I need to
15 prove it.

16 Q. And did you have to purchase a certain
17 quantity, or did it--

18 A. Yeah, there was definitely-- it would be, like,
19 25 milligrams would be this price, and Sigma
20 has a very steep curve to where the price drops
21 considerably as you buy a larger amount.

22 Q. Like for eggs, most of the time you've got to
23 buy a dozen?

24 A. Yeah, but in this case the price would go way
25 down if you went from 25 milligrams to half a

1 gram.

2 Q. So, naturally, if you were going to continue
3 the research or use of it, you'd want to buy a
4 larger quantity?

5 A. You'd first buy a small quantity to see if you
6 were at all interested, and then you would buy
7 a larger quantity.

8 Q. And in this regard, when you first did this,
9 can you try and describe for me what effect it
10 had physically on you or spiritually?

11 A. Well, I would prefer to describe other things,
12 because this one is a complicated one. I mean,
13 you're, like, going up there to one of those
14 complicated molecules. It just happened to be
15 I hit it early. I'm not trying to be
16 difficult. I would like to start off on the
17 basis of building with simplicity on a--

18 Q. I understand, but just while we're on this one,
19 so I don't have to come back to it, can you
20 give a little description of it?

21 A. It seemed to have a telepathic effect to it.

22 Q. And, like, you could hear others' thoughts?

23 A. No. It was like you were reading the same
24 page, if two of you were doing it, or you were
25 watching the same movie. There's different

1 forms of telepathy, whatever that means,
2 telepathy, but if you're looking at a page, and
3 it's like you're reading the same book or
4 you're watching the same movie.

5 Q. So it would be like you were actually in this
6 position, but maybe you were next to yourself?

7 A. No. I'm talking about if two of you were doing
8 it, you would see the same movie, only this
9 movie would be not like a regular movie, but
10 some sort of more complicated archetypical
11 movie.

12 Q. Basically, the thought processes that would be
13 utilized by one person would also be projected
14 into the thoughts of the other person?

15 A. No. Again, it's like you're going to a movie,
16 and you're both watching the same movie, but
17 you're not watching a real movie, you're
18 experiencing the same experience. I'm trying
19 to bring it down to a language, a logos, that
20 can be understood.

21 Q. And when you first did this, you did this to
22 see what the effect was, and later you
23 progressed into the research of it. Correct?

24 A. Well, I mean, all of it was research, you know.

25 Q. And then you knew it would be like, for this

1 one, a 12-hour duration?

2 A. We knew there were some guidelines, but if you
3 had certain things on board, like when we
4 didn't know, L-tyrocine in the form of meat or
5 something digesting through your digestive
6 tract, the duration could be shortened or
7 lengthened, and the diet turned out to be a
8 complicated issue of this.

9 Q. But to prepare to do this, did you go to a
10 certain location or a certain environment?

11 A. I had a general rule that I fasted, which gave
12 me an advantage of most people, and I never
13 went into parties and did anything like this.
14 I do not use these things recreationally. I
15 have never recreationally used anything. I do
16 not like going into public. I do not like
17 going into-- the last place I can imagine doing
18 something like this would be at a rave or a
19 discotheque. I don't go to bars because I
20 can't handle cigarette smoke, but I could not
21 imagine going to a bar, or being on a bus, or
22 being in Las Vegas and doing this.

23 Q. I meant when you were doing this research, did
24 you go, like, to a room in a house and stay
25 there for this time period?

1 A. Sometimes, or I would go out in nature, which
2 seemed to be a little more conducive, and
3 sometimes I would go into a pitch black room.
4 It depends what kind of research I was doing.

5 Q. And in that regard, you would try to see what
6 the external and internal effect would also
7 have on these items?

8 A. Yes. I believe you would refer to that as set
9 and setting.

10 Q. I'm sorry, I didn't--

11 A. Set and setting.

12 Q. Set and setting?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. So was there a certain procedure established
15 that when you first experimented with this item
16 that you tried the inside of a location versus
17 an outside location first?

18 A. Yeah. I mean, I became more refined with what
19 given class of molecular structure that I was
20 using and the set and setting and the
21 procedures and records that I would use.

22 Q. And would you, when you first started using
23 this and as you were doing your research,
24 attempt to write down the effects while it was
25 going on, or wait until after?

1 A. Some of these items are too strong to write
2 things down.

3 Q. What do you mean?

4 A. The writing process isn't necessarily a good
5 way to-- your writing would not be well done,
6 nor do you really want to do that. These are
7 very deep experiences within the system.

8 Q. And when you say writing not well done, you
9 mean you couldn't read your writing?

10 A. No, you could read it if you wanted to, but the
11 last thing you wanted to do is waste your time
12 writing. You wanted to try to watch as much of
13 this almost four dimensional hologram movie as
14 possible.

15 Q. And when you're saying that, are you sitting
16 there with another person, and you are kind of
17 like looking at each other?

18 A. Not necessarily. Some of the research was done
19 by myself, some of it was done with a
20 facilitator, and some of it was done with one,
21 two, or three of us doing the same general
22 combinations or specific molecule.

23 Q. Let's go to the research by yourself in regard
24 to this item. This is a protocol where you
25 start off--

1 A. Protocol?

2 Q. -- protocol where you start off in using this
3 either individually, or is there--

4 A. Well, obviously, if you're getting an unknown
5 molecule or a newly designed molecule or
6 something, you never take it by yourself.
7 That's a big no-no. And the other thing is you
8 titrate up very slowly, or you'll win the
9 Darwin award pretty fast.

10 Q. And so then when you would do this first
11 experiment in this time period we're doing,
12 from '78 to '90, you would have somebody with
13 you the first time?

14 A. Yeah, usually for most of my research, within
15 the research phase, I would have at least one
16 other person, or more than one other person
17 with me.

18 Q. And that person would be told by you what it
19 was you were going to be doing?

20 A. And if I had to go to the emergency room they
21 would be told exactly what I had taken.

22 MR. HOUGH: Judge, we'll object at
23 this point. It's repetitive, it's redundant.
24 We're talking about a event that's remote in
25 time, and it's irrelevant.

1 MR. RORK: Judge, again, I'm building
2 into the research, the use, and the pattern
3 that has to go into the questioning. I don't
4 think it's redundant, irrelevant, and
5 immaterial under the usage. I don't intend to
6 spend five days on it, but I do intend to get
7 the pattern and the history down, yes.

8 THE COURT: Well, go ahead, but
9 let's--

10 MR. RORK: I understand.

11 THE COURT: -- try to move it along.

12 MR. RORK: I understand, Your Honor.

13 THE WITNESS: Also, you had asked
14 about time duration of these. Every one of
15 them has a different time duration. If we'll
16 go to 14--

17 Q. (By Mr. Rork) Let's stick to where I was
18 questioning, though. You were describing
19 whether or not the first time you did this you
20 would have another person with you.

21 A. Usually, yes.

22 Q. Yes. And then that person would be told this
23 may last for up to 18 hours?

24 A. No, they would be told the best knowledge we
25 had at that time. It could be five minutes,

1 two minutes, an hour, three hours, 18 hours--
2 18 hours is an unusual circumstance.

3 Q. And would you ask this other person, then, to
4 write down and make observations as to what
5 visible effects you displayed while you--

6 A. Sometimes, yes.

7 Q. And in your particular circumstance in this
8 research, were you doing this in order to
9 become well known in this area--

10 A. No.

11 Q. -- or what was--

12 A. I do not like to be known, and I stay behind
13 the scenes in most of the situations. For me
14 to be sitting here before you is a very rare
15 thing. I don't talk at conferences. I stay
16 very behind the scenes.

17 Q. So when you were in this room with one other
18 individual, it would usually be William Wynn?

19 A. Not necessarily. It could be any number of
20 people.

21 Q. Are there any number of people that you were
22 doing this with from this time period of the
23 '78 to the '90s that you still associate with?

24 A. Gerard Terrence Hennegan (spelled
25 phonetically).

1 Q. Okay.

2 A. Richard Carpenter.

3 Q. Okay.

4 A. I'll put some names in there that I don't
5 associate with regularly because they've moved
6 to different parts of the country. Andy Jones.

7 Q. All right.

8 A. Eric Markert (spelled phonetically).

9 Q. How do you spell that last?

10 A. Don't know how to spell--

11 Q. Is it like the Marquardt--

12 A. No, no, Markert.

13 Q. Markert.

14 A. He's a doctor now. George Reyes, R-E-Y-E-S.

15 Q. And William Wynn?

16 A. William Wynn, of course. There were a whole
17 list of other volunteers, but I got pretty
18 restrictive on who I wanted to do research
19 with.

20 Q. And so describe for me--

21 A. This is in the early years.

22 Q. In the early years, yes. And describe for me,
23 then, the effects when you first took this
24 substance that you talked about. Besides the
25 telepathic event, was there any visual events

1 that would also accompany that?

2 A. Well, some people get archetypical or they get
3 geometric designs that are across the board
4 with entheogens that work on the Serotonin
5 pathways. It's not unusual to have geometric
6 events, color events. Synesthesia often
7 occurs. That is when you hear light and see
8 sounds.

9 Q. And can we go to the geometric experience?
10 What is that? Can you describe that?

11 A. You'll get geometric shapes, like rotating
12 pyramids, rotating cubes, different rotation of
13 geometric figures.

14 Q. That just appear in your mind's eye, or appear
15 actually in front of you?

16 A. Both. You get different effects with eyes
17 closed and eyes open.

18 Q. What about the next thing that you indicated
19 after geometric designs?

20 A. I'm sorry.

21 Q. I can't read my handwriting, something to do
22 with system--

23 A. You're talking about synesthesia?

24 Q. Yes.

25 A. This is where your senses cross, and you see

1 sound and hear light.

2 Q. And--

3 A. Taste music, you know, feel light beams, these
4 kind of things.

5 Q. And while you're feeling those, do you realize
6 that you're doing so?

7 A. Absolutely.

8 Q. Absolutely. So it's not like you do this, and
9 then four hours later, you say, "Where was I?"

10 A. No. Amnesia amongst the people that can handle
11 this, amnesia is-- amnesia is very common
12 amongst the broad spectrum of the bell curve,
13 but the researchers in this-- researchers, one
14 of the tests is: How clear are you through the
15 whole experience?

16 Q. And what you found with respect to this
17 substance that we're talking to, 36 and 37, did
18 the use, then, as you began have to increase to
19 attain the same effect?

20 A. No, not at all. In fact, ramp-up occurs with
21 some entheogens.

22 Q. What is wrap-up (sic)?

23 A. That means that the amount decreases to get the
24 same effect. It's an unusual aspect in drugs
25 and chemical usage.

1 Q. And did you initially write down after each use
2 what effects of these patterns you've described
3 was experienced by you?

4 A. Sometimes.

5 Q. And then would you keep that for later
6 reference?

7 A. Sometimes.

8 Q. And did you prepare, like, articles to write
9 about this?

10 A. No, I had no interest in publishing, had no
11 interest other than in sharing the information
12 with the other people that were doing the
13 research. I would give them the data.

14 Q. Then did you also, when you had two people
15 doing this, and before we get to more than two,
16 same type of process, would each of you, if
17 there was two of you consuming or doing this at
18 the same time, would you compare effects to
19 each other?

20 A. Absolutely, and we would compare-- do time
21 checks to see if we were progressing along the
22 same way or if we were having an exclusive
23 effect, a nonlinear effective time, some effect
24 that was out of sequence, a temporal effect
25 with each person's experience time line.

1 Q. Did you also early on keep track of the blood
2 pressure and body temperature?

3 A. No.

4 Q. It was more or less the effects of what was
5 going on--

6 A. Right.

7 Q. -- as far as what you were doing during that
8 occasion?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. And when you would use more than two people in
11 that purpose, would they again, all of you talk
12 and explain to each other what was going on?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And the purpose was to share with each other
15 what the effects were, or to compare with each
16 other?

17 A. Both.

18 Q. Both. And what purpose would that help with
19 your research?

20 A. To see what seems to be the norm of what this
21 does and what is not the norm, and to see if
22 these people, this group of people within this
23 group threw up or had an experience that wasn't
24 pleasant, and then we would look at the
25 background information to see if there was a

1 dietary, a psychological situation. You would
2 rapidly weed out the people that
3 psychologically couldn't handle this.

4 Q. Now, you indicated that was a very complex
5 example of the items, and I believe that was 36
6 and 37.

7 A. 5-fluoro-alpha-methyltryptamine and 6-fluoro-
8 alpha-methyltryptamine, yes, very, very
9 complicated molecular structure, which they're
10 still trying to figure out. One reason it
11 stays in the system so long is because the mono
12 amine oxide inhibitor is counteracted because
13 the fluoro group is unnatural. It keeps
14 recycling, and it takes a long time for the
15 brain's MAOI(B)s to get rid of it.

16 Q. Is that something you determined from the
17 research or the readings?

18 A. Research and readings. I had to figure out
19 why.

20 Q. When you-- initially, we discussed some of the
21 items you had mentioned, 16 and 3, and if you
22 would go to No. 16 on your list, you have
23 listed there various items. Is that correct?

24 A. Well, these are different names and structures
25 for the same item.

- 1 Q. What do you mean?
- 2 A. Basically, this is a beta-carboline, and I'm
3 just giving different nomenclatures for it.
- 4 Q. And a nomenclature being?
- 5 A. The way that we communicate in the chemical
6 world about how the structures are, and there
7 are so many different standards that you can
8 have, even for caffeine, 15 different items.
9 And I give an example of caffeine having many
10 different forms, and you can find it in this,
11 how the nomenclature is on caffeine chemically.
- 12 Q. Would any of those items listed-- I guess if
13 there's a comma after it, that means you're
14 going on to a different name.
- 15 A. Actually, semicolon.
- 16 Q. So the first one after Harman, comma, six,
17 hyphen, all of that's one thing?
- 18 A. Right, and if it's got a semicolon, that's a
19 truncation point, and then we go on to each
20 truncating unit.
- 21 Q. Would any of those in No. 16 have an initial
22 like that DMT initial that you had before?
- 23 A. No.
- 24 Q. And when you talked about No. 3, the "DMT" that
25 you wrote on the exhibit, that would be the

1 initial corresponding to that item?

2 A. That would be the normal street lingo for
3 dimethyltryptamine.

4 Q. Why don't you go ahead to your next example
5 that would help explain this research during
6 this time period?

7 A. This is also going to be a tough example, but
8 the reason I'm going to take it is because it's
9 going to be something I did early on, and this
10 is 14. You can put it up on the screen if you
11 want. This is 5-methoxy-N,N-
12 dimethyltryptamine. Believe it or not, this is
13 the active component within the Sonoran Desert
14 toad, which people talk about licking, which is
15 not correct. If you lick it, you're in
16 trouble. You squeeze the gland onto a
17 microscope slide or some sort of slide, then
18 you let it crystallize, and you then scrape it
19 off. There are some other factions in there
20 and within that. This 5-methoxy-N,N-
21 dimethyltryptamine, this is another unscheduled
22 item, but under the Drug Analog Act, it would
23 be illegal, but I was able to obtain this from
24 Sigma Aldrich.

25 Q. And I was going to get to that. We're talking

1 about the time period from 1978 to 1990?

2 A. Right, even up until 1995 I was able to obtain
3 that from Sigma Aldrich.

4 Q. And it wasn't illegal to purchase.

5 A. To this day it has not been scheduled by the
6 DEA, but Sigma Aldrich really scrutinizes a
7 purchase order that comes in with this on it.

8 Q. Is this something that you buy, and it's
9 already put together, or do you have to make
10 it?

11 A. No, it comes already as 5-methoxy-N,N-
12 dimethyltryptamine. There are many other
13 natural source for this.

14 Q. Such as?

15 A. Phalaris arundinacea can have both N,N-
16 dimethyltryptamine and 5-methoxy-N,N-
17 dimethyltryptamine. Phalaris arundinacea is
18 commonly known in bird seed or bird feed as
19 reed canary grass. Phalaris aquatica, which is
20 closely related to Phalaris arundinacea, grows
21 in ditches. There's 400 and something
22 varieties of Phalaris arundinacea, 190
23 something varieties of Phalaris aquatica.
24 Grows all over Kansas and the United States.
25 It's everywhere. If they're stressed and you

1 pick them at a certain time, you can
2 fractionate out 5-methoxy-N,N-
3 dimethyltryptamine and N,N-dimethyltryptamine
4 from them. There are many other sources
5 besides that. Antheropod, which grows
6 throughout Jamaica and South America in certain
7 regions, and you can fractionate, and there's
8 many, many, many more sources for these.

9 Q. During this time period that we're discussing,
10 did you have occasion to extract this yourself
11 from that?

12 A. Absolutely.

13 Q. How did you do that?

14 A. Well, the simplest way was you got a wheat
15 grass juicer, and you sprinkled the little
16 seeds-- and I'd get the seeds from the
17 Washington Conservatory, soil conservatory, or
18 seed bank. They have them in little freezers,
19 and you get 600 little packages, and you have
20 every different variation, and you sprinkle
21 them out, and you grow them in their baby shoot
22 form, and if you have the right nutrients in
23 there, you can just shave them off, put them
24 through a wheat grass juicer, take a
25 tablespoon-- kind of like something that looks

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1 like wheat grass, tastes about as nasty as
2 wheat grass-- and take an MAOI with it and take
3 it orally and hold on for all you're worth.

4 Q. And was part of that research of yours also to
5 compare the effects of something that you would
6 buy in this form?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. No. 14?

9 A. Absolutely.

10 Q. Versus something that you would compound
11 yourself?

12 A. No, something that I would extract myself.

13 Q. Extract.

14 A. Compound is another word.

15 Q. And as far as the effect, describe for me
16 first, if you would, what effects you would
17 have experienced on No. 14 in its fashion from
18 Sigma.

19 A. Okay. I have-- this is a funny story,
20 actually, kind of funny. I knew that it was
21 very active at about four milligram, which is
22 very small, much more active than
23 dimethyltryptamine or most of the tryptamines.
24 So I have a problem smoking anything, so what I
25 did was I vaporized it personally and got

1 nothing but a slight euphoria effect.

2 Q. What do you mean by that?

3 A. Just it was just kind of a like drinking a
4 couple of-- I don't drink caffeine very often,
5 so if I drink a slug of espresso, it would be
6 like that, only short lasting. So-- but, you
7 know, not very-- they're not real similar, but
8 I need to get down to. The other people who
9 could smoke stuff, they were just hitting the
10 floor, and tears were coming out of their eyes,
11 and I said, "I don't understand this." So I
12 poured a large amount into something like
13 rosemary and smoked it, because I thought I
14 could handle rosemary, and I got an
15 overwhelming effect. I've only read one other
16 report that was almost identical to the
17 experience I had, only that was from Alexander
18 T. Shulgin, and it was-- we immediately
19 nicknamed this the death drug, because it
20 synthesized dying. You went through a death
21 experience, which it's a very short acting
22 thing, we're talking three to six minutes,
23 which is good, because it seems like an
24 eternity while you're hanging out there and
25 it's an unpleasant experience if you're not

1 ready for it, and it's very powerful, and it's
2 not visual in the ordinary sense of visual.
3 It's nothing like the other tyrptamines that I
4 experienced but, again, had a very short
5 duration.

6 Q. And when you did that for the purpose of your
7 research, did you do it on more than one
8 occasion in this time period?

9 A. Well, after that first time, it took me a lot
10 of guts to ever go back to that compound and
11 mess with that molecule, but I eventually
12 learned to work with it.

13 Q. And how did you do that?

14 A. Well, I learned to decrease the dose, and I
15 learned how to take it orally with an MAOI,
16 which is quite dangerous if you don't know what
17 you're doing, because you can get yourself into
18 a situation call Seritonin syndrome.

19 Q. What's that?

20 A. It's a complicated series of events. I could
21 describe it. You go into hind leg motor
22 response, which is where you're kicking your
23 legs in a circle laying on the ground. I've
24 never gone into this. I have not had this form
25 of Seritonin syndrome. I've only seen it a few

1 times in my life. And the problem is that
2 5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine is so many
3 more orders of magnitude more potent than
4 dimethyltryptamine, that when an MAOI is on
5 board, you have a problem. That's why I'm
6 saying when you extract it from wheat grass,
7 you better hold on for all you're worth because
8 it could be problematic. That's why it's
9 better to fractionate it out and then have
10 something that you know you're working with, so
11 you can use scales and such to know what you're
12 dealing with.

13 Q. And you have extracted it from wheat grass?

14 A. Yes, uh-huh.

15 Q. And then you've used it after you've extracted
16 it?

17 A. Yes, uh-huh.

18 Q. And how was that effect different?

19 A. This one happens to be so strong that I
20 couldn't tell any difference, although I do not
21 have a problem with this compound. It does
22 not-- it doesn't do anything like what it did
23 to me originally, but I have not had the guts
24 to smoke 32 milligrams of it again. The
25 highest dose that I have heard of that's ever

1 been reported before that was, I think, 20 or
2 25.

3 Q. And again, you were describing this death
4 experience. Was it, like, a mental thought to
5 you or--

6 A. You really thought your body was shutting down,
7 but it just happened to be ego dissolution
8 where your ego is dying, and what you call "I"
9 is dying, and when that happens, it's a very
10 unusual effect.

11 Q. And with respect to--

12 A. The first time it happens, you really think
13 you're dying. I mean, I figured, "Here I'm out
14 on some sort of ridiculous thing that tastes
15 like plastic, and I'm going to leave the
16 planet." I was a little embarrassed to be
17 sitting there in that position.

18 Q. And again, you would write these notes down to
19 help you?

20 A. On this one I definitely wrote notes down on
21 this one.

22 Q. And as far as the use and the measurement, you
23 would compare this information when some of the
24 theogens (sic) would meet, like, "Hey, don't do
25 32 grams like I did"?

1 A. Thirty-two milligrams.

2 Q. Thirty-two milligrams?

3 A. You would be dead at 32 grams. Well, yeah, I
4 mean, we talked about it. I mean, I've only
5 read one other account of someone that was up
6 above 20 milligrams. Their words and
7 statements were almost identical to mine.

8 Q. And in sharing this information with other
9 theologians, that's what you'd do is to provide
10 this type of information so people can know
11 what's going on?

12 A. Right, and we also give safety recommendations.
13 We're very interested in how to stay safe, and
14 we're very cautious.

15 Q. And you would also share the experience that
16 you have just described with whoever the
17 individual may have been observing you at the
18 time you were using No. 14?

19 A. Correct, and it was really interesting, because
20 often their observations would be considerably
21 different than my observations.

22 Q. And you would also do that research and the
23 observations with respect to the natural No. 14
24 that you extracted from the grass and the seeds
25 and stuff?

1 A. Yes, and another thing is that we-- we were
2 very interested in seeing what the natural
3 extractions-- and we knew that once the
4 extraction was done, so sometimes we had to
5 keep it in its whole form because we understand
6 that heat, oxidization, and just the extraction
7 process itself could have caused a molecular
8 change.

9 Q. When you talk about the heat and the
10 oxidization, is that in the preparation of the
11 item in a flask or in a tube or however it's
12 prepared?

13 A. Or in a skillet, pan, or whatever you happen to
14 be using at the time.

15 Q. So you didn't necessarily have to have a
16 certain type of lab equipment like flasks and
17 the like?

18 A. No, you didn't.

19 Q. But on occasion, some of these preparations,
20 you would use that type of equipment?

21 A. I've used flasks to do extractions.

22 Q. After No. 14-- I'm just going to put a circle
23 on that one-- which other one would you next
24 want us to go to?

25 A. Well, during that period, I did quite a bit of

1 research with-- let me find the number-- 80,
2 page 10.

3 Q. I'm sorry, page 10?

4 A. Yes, and it would be 80.

5 Q. Eighty, and that one is kind of easy, I mean, I
6 say easy--

7 A. Wonderful for you to say it's easy.

8 Q. To spell.

9 A. Have you done it?

10 Q. Easy to spell. I'll just say it. It's peyote.

11 A. Peyote. Peyote is the normal pronunciation.

12 Q. Peyote?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Kind of like tomato or tomato?

15 A. Correct. I'll give you whatever you want to
16 say.

17 Q. Let's go to No. 80, the peyote.

18 A. The first thing is I had to go get it. That
19 was quite an ordeal, because I had to connect
20 up with a member of the Native American Church,
21 and he was out of Pawnee, Oklahoma.

22 Q. And this would be the period of time you lived
23 in Tulsa, Oklahoma?

24 A. Correct. I think about 1986, maybe 1985. And
25 I went down to-- he said he had papers, and I

1 went down, and I bought 10,000 buttons,
2 effectively, in Laredo on the other side of the
3 border because, actually, peyote has two
4 growing regions in the world only. Most people
5 don't realize that. I got 10,000 buttons of
6 fresh peyote, and I brought them back, and it
7 turns out he didn't have his paperwork, and we
8 were pulled over in a white van with 10 gunny
9 sacks of peyote and Indian-Mexican looking
10 people, I told them to get out of the driver's
11 seat, and I drove it, and we were the only
12 vehicle that wasn't searched, by some miracle,
13 and so I then brought it up, and I gave 5,000
14 buttons to the Native American Church, and then
15 I started research with peyote.

16 Q. And would you start this research out like your
17 other ways, individually, or with one other
18 person first?

19 A. Yeah. Since we had so much information on
20 peyote, we really felt safe as long as our diet
21 was correct and, therefore, we didn't feel that
22 we were in as dangerous a zone as unknown
23 compound with maybe one sentence out there.
24 There's books and books and books, and we felt
25 the safety margins were very high on peyote.

1 Q. In this time period when you first started
2 research as you've describe with this peyote,
3 you had known and experienced the effects of
4 other items that we'll go through, and you have
5 gone through?

6 A. Yes, yes.

7 Q. And again, the purpose and use of this
8 particular one would be to, one, see by itself
9 what it's effects are, and then also compare it
10 to effects you have had with other items since
11 then?

12 A. Yes. But, yeah, but during this peyote
13 research my shift changed quite a bit.

14 Q. Why is that?

15 A. I-- we had a large group of people doing the
16 peyote, and we created this peyote tea, which
17 is you take the roots-- which is a mistake. At
18 the time, they would cut lower in the ground,
19 which was causing a problem with the peyote
20 production, but they didn't know about it. Now
21 they cut up higher so that they regenerate.
22 The plants grow very slowly. We would chop the
23 roots off and boil those, and contrary to all
24 the myths out there, the hair does not have
25 strychnine or anything harmful. You can eat

1 the fur if you want, which is no use. So you
2 could either peel the white fuzz out, or you
3 can cut it up and use it. We would then eat
4 the peyote and then drink the peyote tea. And
5 when you said easy, this is one of the hardest
6 things you can ever imagine doing. I fasted
7 for two weeks before my first major peyote
8 experience, and I was one of the only two
9 people out of about 16 people that could hold
10 it down, and this is--

11 Q. How many buttons did you have to take first?

12 A. Oh, I mean, I was able to get eight to ten
13 large buttons down, and then I got another 15
14 to 20 buttons down, and I was drinking this tea
15 that originally smelled like potato soup. And
16 I can still smell it to this day, and it was
17 the most foul smell I can imagine. And peyote,
18 once you have eaten it, you will remember it
19 for the rest of your life. It is one of the
20 most disgusting things I've ever eaten.

21 Q. First you ate it, then did you wait for the
22 effect, or--

23 A. No. You just start drinking the tea.

24 Q. How many buttons would have gone into the first
25 mixture of tea?

1 A. Remember. I said we cut the bottoms of the
2 buttons off, which was the roots.

3 Q. So all 5,000, or just--

4 A. Oh, no, no. Maybe we picked 100 or 200 for the
5 group, and then we would prepare it, and so
6 most of the people underwent projectile
7 vomiting. You go through this real bad phase
8 of where you sweat, and you realize why the
9 government doesn't mind the Indians legalizing
10 it, because there's not going to be a mass
11 epidemic of people wanting to use peyote,
12 because this stuff's rough, and it has a
13 natural barrier that you do not want to reenter
14 that. Nobody has gotten addicted to peyote.
15 Okay? It's unheard of in the history of
16 existence.

17 Q. And this first effect that you had?

18 A. It's called a somatic effect. It's a body
19 effect. It's unpleasant. It's a high fever.
20 It's a headache. It's like, "Oh, my goodness,"
21 and this is kind of a changing experience for
22 me, because it's the first time I'd ever done
23 anything that I crawled out of the house on all
24 fours, and I made a deal with God that, "I will
25 never touch anything again in my life if I can

1 live through this," and I was for sure I was
2 going to die, and I was hoping I was going to
3 die, because I couldn't handle this physical
4 effect anymore. Just when I gave up, I flipped
5 over on my back out on a driveway, and I had an
6 incredible spiritual experience, and I was
7 changed at that moment.

8 Q. And describe that if you would.

9 A. I realized that this stuff was serious, this
10 research was serious. This-- I went from being
11 scientific model, understanding the deep
12 spirituality to it, to knowing the deep
13 spirituality to it.

14 Q. In the sense that in the folk lore of the
15 Indians going to the sweat lodge or the chief
16 going out into the wilderness and then thinking
17 about what's going on, you could actually in
18 your mind's eye experience and see things,
19 couldn't you?

20 A. Oh, absolutely.

21 Q. And it would be like visions or stories
22 relating to you, and ideas, and even people
23 talking to you?

24 A. The people talking to you would not necessarily
25 be-- maybe it was like a cosmic teacher

1 teaching you a way of being.

2 Q. And you sitting there, and involved in this
3 spiritual experience, would actually feel like
4 it was going on as you were seeing it?

5 A. Or beholding it is a better phrase.

6 Q. As you were beholding it in the sense of how
7 maybe the movies or TV doesn't actually portray
8 it. You've seen a movie--

9 A. Something like a "Vision Quest."

10 Q. Yes.

11 A. It's far greater than that. Those are people
12 that have not partaken of a sacrament.

13 Q. Exactly, but this is your first experience,
14 though?

15 A. No, my first experience that worked correctly.

16 Q. That worked correctly?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And as you were there and partook it, these
19 feelings you first described as being on the
20 ground and you would never do again, those went
21 to the wayside.

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Where you reached that point where you said,
24 "Wow, this is it."

25 A. No, this isn't it. It's I've seen a new form

1 of existence and a new way of being.

2 Q. How long did that effect last?

3 A. Peyote is quite long lasting, and because I was
4 on a two-week fast, I ended up having about a
5 14- to 18-hour experience, then I had an
6 afterglow that lasted maybe a week.

7 Q. In that afterglow experience, would that be
8 where you would at times feel like you were
9 back in that experience?

10 A. No, no.

11 Q. What would it be, then?

12 A. It was a feeling of well-being.

13 Q. And I assume like in other research, you
14 would-- you or the others with you-- would you
15 try and write down what it is that you had just
16 gone through?

17 A. I had no interest in writing down from this
18 experience. This was a changing experience.

19 Q. So from that time in 1985 or '86 when you had
20 that experience, have you recreated or
21 reconstructed that experience?

22 A. You mean peyote?

23 Q. Yes.

24 A. A few times. The older I get, the harder it
25 gets to want to consume peyote. I've found

1 simpler ways of getting there. There's a lot
2 of other alkaloids than peyote.

3 Q. We'll get to that. I mean, now, using the
4 peyote, you had the natural way of doing it.
5 Is there on your list of items a way to extract
6 it differently?

7 A. Mescaline.

8 Q. Mescaline. So while we're on the peyotes and
9 the teas, which one would mescaline be in
10 relation to the peyote?

11 A. You mean you want me to find mescaline listed
12 here?

13 Q. I'll find it while you're doing it, but is
14 mescaline something that's made?

15 A. You can synthesize mescaline or you can extract
16 mescaline, and there's different forms of
17 mescaline. For example, if you look very
18 closely at what comes out of San Pedro, which
19 is a legal plant, it turns out it's not truly
20 mescaline, but an isomer that is very close to
21 mescaline. And I think I should describe-- I
22 keep using this word, "isomer," and I think I
23 should describe to the jury so the jury has a
24 better thing. If you guys were all holding
25 hands in a given pattern, and you changed your

1 order-- let's say you had formed a star or some
2 sort of a shape, but you, one of you, moved in
3 differently and another one of you moved out
4 differently, that would be the fastest way for
5 me to describe an isomer. In isomers, there
6 will be R and S forms and such. Then there's
7 another problem we can talk about, which is the
8 way that the molecule polarizes light, either
9 dextros or levos, which are Greek words for the
10 way it polarizes light. All molecules are
11 doing that. When you go to a health food
12 store, you see L-tryptophan. That's levos,
13 meaning that it is rotating light to the left.
14 If it's dextros, it's moving it to the right.
15 If it's D-L, it means it's in both forms.

16 Q. So No. 79, then, right above the peyote is the
17 mescaline, semicolon, whatever. What is it?

18 A. Well, my copy is-- it could be escaline. I
19 need to see an original copy.

20 Q. I just wrote the "M" on it, because I--

21 A. Yeah, escaline is also a compound, so I need to
22 look, because I want to be correct here.

23 MR. RORK: Do you have the original?

24 THE CLERK: It went to the court
25 reporters' office.

1 A. No, it's 78, sir. At the end, the
2 nomenclature, the name mescaline is given.
3 Escaline is another very closely related form
4 of mescaline.

5 Q. And on 78, on this copy, what should go in
6 front of that 4? Is that a 3?

7 A. Three, 4, 5.

8 Q. And No. 78, then, is the synthetic way to get
9 to No. 80?

10 A. No. You can extract mescaline. This is just
11 one of the chemical nomenclatures of mescaline.
12 It could be synthetic, or it could be natural.

13 Q. Could be natural. And have you in your
14 research done both synthetic and natural of
15 that?

16 A. Yes, I have.

17 Q. And how do you obtain the synthetic mescaline?

18 A. The synthetic mescaline was given to me through
19 different sources that I had over the years.

20 Q. It's not like from Sigma, you can't just buy
21 it?

22 A. You could buy mescaline if you possessed a
23 Schedule 1 license.

24 Q. But just in relation to the other examples you
25 have given, this one was a controlled

1 substance?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. And so if you bought it through your sources,
4 was there a way to extract it naturally from
5 something that was out there?

6 A. Yes. It's difficult to fractionate it out from
7 peyote. It's easier to get it from San Pedro.

8 Q. And where is the San Pedro found?

9 A. You can get it from most cactus places. It's
10 fully legal. Problem with San Pedro is you've
11 got to do an awful lot of it, while peyote you
12 don't have to do so much of it, and San Pedro,
13 it's a very different experience.

14 Q. In what way?

15 A. It's slow coming on, it's very lengthy, and it
16 seems to have a completely-- maybe it's just
17 that I didn't do it right. I hear that the
18 better way to do it is take slices and take an
19 MAOI with it, and it bounces it up. I haven't
20 had time to do research with it.

21 Q. And the mescaline in 78, the effect you
22 described is similar to peyote. That effect
23 you're talking about is the spiritual one that
24 came after all the initial negative things?

25 A. Yeah. I'll say yes.

1 Q. Okay. In that regard, from '78 to '90, the use
2 of mescaline, how much do you think you've
3 researched on it?

4 A. Mescaline?

5 Q. Yes.

6 A. Maybe 20 times in my life. I mean, I'd have to
7 think about that. I'm roughing this for you.

8 Q. I understand. And when you did those things,
9 when you first did mescaline, had you already
10 done the peyote?

11 A. No. I did mescaline first, and then I did
12 peyote.

13 Q. So when you did the peyote, you would have been
14 able to compare that spiritual experience
15 that--

16 A. Yeah. I didn't get the spiritual experience
17 when I did mescaline the first time that I got
18 when I did peyote.

19 Q. The first time?

20 A. Yeah.

21 Q. But then did there come a time when the
22 quantity or amount of mescaline you did helped
23 you recreate the effect of the peyote?

24 A. Somewhat, yes.

25 Q. And what would that quantity be?

1 A. In my case I have to get up over 600
2 milligrams. This is a dangerous dose for most
3 people, and it does cause, as I get the visual
4 effect, does cause a slight tremor in my
5 system.

6 Q. And knowing that, is it what people would call,
7 like, you have a tolerance to it or something?

8 A. No, I just have to take a large amount to get
9 an effect, quote, in the common vernacular, I
10 would be considered a hard head.

11 Q. What would that mean?

12 A. That means I have to take larger doses per
13 pound than most people, or per kilogram.

14 Q. And so the spiritual experience wasn't quite
15 the same. Did you still have those feelings of
16 events taking place? I mean, like would you be
17 seated when you did this mescaline?

18 A. Maybe laying down on your back.

19 Q. Either inside or outside?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And sometimes what you were looking at would
22 help intensify the effects, for instance, a
23 lightning storm would be a good one for
24 mescaline?

25 A. Possibly, yes.

1 Q. Possibly?

2 A. Are you sure you haven't used this?

3 Q. As opposed to a blank screen?

4 A. If it's strong enough, it doesn't make any
5 difference what you're doing.

6 Q. But sometimes you do try and look at visual
7 circumstances to intensify the effects?

8 A. Not in my case.

9 Q. Not in your case?

10 A. Unless it's out in nature.

11 Q. Exactly.

12 A. I never watch a television. I never-- maybe
13 accidentally my eyes will catch a painting, but I
14 don't-- I am an atypical user of the
15 entheogens.

16 Q. And that is you would go to a place where
17 either you, or one other, or more than one
18 would be to use this and then experience the
19 effects at that time?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. Not like you take it and then go to a concert
22 or anything?

23 A. Absolutely not.

24 Q. Okay. And would you then write down, Todd,
25 when you were doing this on the mescaline, in

1 this research, the types of information to
2 compare it to your other effects?

3 A. Sometimes, yes.

4 Q. And wouldn't it also be natural that when you
5 attended one of these events from '78 to '90
6 you would explain to others what the effect
7 was?

8 A. Absolutely.

9 Q. And I would imagine that in order to be there
10 at one of these meetings where these
11 experiences would be shared, some of the people
12 may have consumed the items in question and
13 some may not have.

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. And the process involved in this theogen is to
16 relate to other people the experiences that you
17 individually have done and others collectively
18 have done?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. Let's move on to another one, then, in this
21 time period that you were researching.

22 A. Give me the time period again.

23 Q. Seventy-eight to '90.

24 A. 110, 111.

25 Q. And on 111, should I put a "B" there?

1 A. Yeah, it's baby Hawaiian woodrose seeds.

2 Q. And on 110?

3 A. Morning glory seeds.

4 Q. And then that's extracts thereof?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And 110 and 111, are those the same thing?

7 A. No. One is native to Mexico but is now all
8 over the United States. The other one is
9 easily available in the United States but, of
10 course, it's native to Hawaii.

11 Q. And which one would that be?

12 A. Baby Hawaiian woodrose seeds.

13 Q. And how would you acquire those?

14 A. Through mail order.

15 Q. And it would be like ordering tomato seeds or
16 something else at that time?

17 A. Interestingly enough, these were available
18 through Lawrence, Kansas, at the time.

19 Q. And you would see this in a publication that
20 would carry something of interest that you were
21 reading?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And then order it and research it?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. What did you find as far as the effects of 111

1 when you used it in this time period?

2 A. Actually, I knew that I was extracting LSD-like
3 items, like lysergamide, and I would try to
4 figure out washes and stuff to clean it up, and
5 to then consume this, and I actually found this
6 to be an interesting experience.

7 Q. What do you mean?

8 A. This was worth repeating. Many things I've
9 done are not worth repeating, and this was
10 worth repeating.

11 Q. How so?

12 A. It had a very spiritual effect and a very
13 profound effect.

14 Q. And could you describe for me the spiritual
15 effect first?

16 A. Seeming, well, the boundaries of the normal
17 what we call the human being seem to have left,
18 and you blend into your environment. You seem
19 to become one with your environment. That is
20 an effect that I noticed from this. Also
21 heightened sense of smell, heightened sense of
22 what seemed to be cognitive experiences, faster
23 thoughts, and the ability to run parallel or
24 multiple thoughts at once.

25 Q. Heightened sense of smell and sound also?

1 A. Well, in this case, I don't remember sound, so
2 I'm being specific. I'm not saying you're not
3 right, but I'm saying I don't remember that.

4 Q. And in this multiple conversations, it would be
5 like if you were, what, sitting in a restaurant
6 and other people were talking, you could hear
7 each of them individually at the same time?

8 A. That is an experience, but not with this one.
9 I'm saying parallel thoughts to where you could
10 think two, four, five conscious thoughts,
11 running them all at the same time like multi-
12 processing, multi-tasking in the mind.

13 Q. Like you, yourself, were actually talking to
14 somebody else, or just--

15 A. No. You could think on a math problem, a
16 philosophical problem, a spiritual problem--
17 not necessarily problem, but systems, and solve
18 them all at the same time.

19 Q. And again, this would be in either one of these
20 external/outside or internal/inside settings
21 where somebody else knew what you were doing?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And you were, again, attempting to feel and to
24 catalog and research the effects?

25 A. Yes, and just see how strong this effect was,

1 because a cousin of mine had been telling me
2 about this since I was probably 12 years old,
3 and eventually I got around to it.

4 Q. And when you were talking about the seed, did
5 you have to do anything with the seeds to
6 prepare it in its form to--

7 A. Oh, yeah.

8 Q. What?

9 A. Crushed them up, ground them up, poured alcohol
10 on them sometimes, put cold water on them to
11 extract, put warm water on them sometimes. I
12 would do a cold water wash, a warm water wash,
13 and then an alcohol wash.

14 Q. And again, each time you would do one of those
15 procedures, you would consume the items to see
16 what the effects were?

17 A. Yes, or maybe one of us would do one
18 preparation, the other would do the other
19 preparation at the same time.

20 Q. And as before, did you keep this research?

21 A. Some of it.

22 Q. And when you went to these seminars and other
23 events, you would share the experience?

24 A. Yeah. On this particular one, I didn't talk
25 much about it to other people.

1 Q. How much did you think you consumed on 111?

2 A. Maybe three, four times in my life.

3 Q. What about No. 110?

4 A. I did it once, and that was enough.

5 Q. Describe the effects for 110 versus 111, if
6 there was any difference.

7 A. Significant difference. I didn't enjoy 111 at
8 all. I never figured out how to get a good
9 extract. I hear people have done a good job.
10 Enough other people were working on that one
11 that I didn't feel like I needed to work on it.
12 I typically worked on the hardest problems, not
13 the easy ones.

14 Q. When you say other people were working on those
15 problems, that was--

16 A. The conferences, and what I was reading in the
17 books.

18 Q. And what had been related in the events you
19 attended?

20 A. Yes. The 110 has a very old entheogenic
21 history of use, even going back to the Mayan
22 times.

23 Q. And with respect to this time period we have
24 talked about and with respect to the items we
25 have mentioned so far from '78 to '90, would

1 you travel to different locations within the
2 United States to attend those events?

3 A. Yes, San Juan Islands, Orcas Island, which is a
4 part of the San Juan Islands, there was a
5 place, Brighton Bush, which is another place
6 that would have it. Telluride, California,
7 those were the main places, and also Tucson,
8 Arizona.

9 Q. And we're going to get to other items but,
10 basically, for the ones you've described so
11 far, those were the locations you would have
12 gone to conferences?

13 A. For conferences, yes.

14 Q. Would you go by plane or car?

15 A. By plane, sometimes by car, but if I was going
16 to Orcas Island, I was taking a plane up there.

17 Q. Would you take anybody with you or go by
18 yourself?

19 A. In that particular case, I usually went by
20 myself. That's actually where I first saw in
21 my life Alfred Savinelli in 1984.

22 Q. And what would that have been at?

23 A. Mycophile IV or Mycophile V. I can't remember.

24 Q. Is Mycophile--

25 A. Basically, it was hosted by Paul Stamets, Ph.D.

1 Andy Weil, Jonathan Ott, many of the famous
2 people in the entheogen community were there.

3 Q. Some of the people you've described or
4 discussed--

5 A. The people that write the books and deal with
6 this.

7 Q. When you went through Government 196, the
8 computer generated--

9 A. Some of their names were in there, not all.

10 Q. Mr. Weil, Mr. Ott?

11 A. Yes. Stamets's name was not in there.

12 Q. When you went there in 1984, for example, would
13 this be an event posted secretly on a back door
14 room?

15 A. Kind of. Eighty-five I remember real well. It
16 was interesting people that showed up. It was
17 a very small number of us, so we were much more
18 able to get one-on-one experiences and talk to
19 people that were really quite brilliant. It
20 was a small group, less than 30.

21 Q. Would it be advertised?

22 A. They would print up some cheap little fliers
23 and hope they covered a tenth of their cost.

24 Q. And you had to pay a registration fee?

25 A. It was cheap, nominal.

1 Q. Would you have to be responsible for your own
2 hotel room?

3 A. It was on a boy scout camping ground, some
4 camping ground. We would stay in lodges.

5 Q. Would it be for a day, or a longer period?

6 A. Three, four days is what I remember. It was in
7 a rainy season in the-- October time is what I
8 seem to remember Mycophile was, where rain
9 would happen and fungus would grow all over the
10 island.

11 Q. And would this also, this one in '84, this
12 event, would it be similar to other events
13 where participants might even themselves go off
14 by themselves and partake of some of their own
15 experiments?

16 A. Yes. I didn't happen to do that at the events,
17 at the Mycophile events, but I'm sure that went
18 on.

19 MR. RORK: Judge, I just wondered if
20 this would be a good time to close at this
21 point?

22 THE COURT: Yes, I think so. That
23 would be adequate. All right, ladies and
24 gentlemen, let's recess now until 9:30 in the
25 morning. We'll see you here at that time. Mr.

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Bailiff.

THE BAILIFF: All rise. Court will
stand adjourned until 9:30 in the morning.

(THEREUPON, a recess was had.)

